

## THE Nicaragua Question

FRANCE AND ENGLAND!  
CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR LA-  
MAR AND THE NICARAGUAN  
MINISTER OF FOR-  
EIGN AFFAIRS!  
ANULMENT OF THE VARIOUS CONTRACTS!  
THREATS AND MENACES  
OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRESS!  
*THE CLAYTON-RIVER TREATY!*  
[From the New York Herald, 27th]

The French and English journals have been discussing, in a tone not very friendly or complimentary to this country, the present state of our relations with Nicaragua.

The Paris Presse, of the 7th of October, says: "We received yesterday, under the seal of the unsullied General of Nicaragua, a document resuming a rough view of the facts that have so far transpired in Nicaragua. We think it our duty to publish the text of the correspondence which took place between Mr. Mirabeau La-

the United States Minister, and General Mar-  
tinez. These two documents have been sent  
Paris by the governments of Nicaragua  
and of Costa Rica. They demonstrate that  
the pretensions attributed to Mr. Lamar are far  
from having the violent and imperative charac-  
ter which the London correspondence attributed  
to them. Still that does not prevent us from  
considering that these pretensions deserve, in  
respect, the attention and surveillance of  
European governments, which ought no longer  
lose sight of the extra diplomatic projects of

The Press then publishes the following correspondence:

United States Minister to the Nicaragua  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, MANAGUA,  
August 11, 1858. }

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Sir: Assuming that the annexed publication,

by the New York Herald, of the 18th  
last, is the true and authentic copy of a  
contract concluded between Nicaragua and Mex-  
ico. I, I must inform you that any public  
private arrangement of your government  
that gentlemen will not be recognized  
counted to, so far as it contravenes the just  
rights which American citizens have acquired  
this country, and that the liberal policy flow-  
ing from the treaty of November last, in re-  
spect to the transit across the Isthmus, will be

stantly sustained. The interests of Nicaragua, as well as those of all commercial nations, evidently demand the maintenance of that position. As to the measures that my government may deem it proper to take in this matter, I cannot say.

The contract of Mr. Belly is followed by a document signed by President Mora, of Costa Rica, and President Martinez, of Nicaragua, an appeal to the European Powers against the United States of America. I regret (admitting)

the French translation) that these two chief ministers should have seen fit to perform an act of distrust towards my government, and towards its agents in this country. But the gratuitous recriminations contained in that document, and the degree of attention to their inexact character, are matters for the consideration of my government, not for mine. I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

MIRABEAU LAMAR.

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Nicaragua Minister of Foreign Affairs  
to Mr. Lamar.  
NATIONAL PALACE, MANAGUA,  
October 12, 1898. }  
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua  
to His Excellency Mr. Mirabeau Lamar, First  
Vice Minister of the United States to Nicaragua.  
MR. MINISTER: His Excellency the General  
President of the Republic has taken note of the  
 sentiments expressed in your communication of

His first, and that directed me to answer in the following terms: The principal of the policy of Nicaragua, internal as well as external, is justice; and that since my government stipulates for all, demands for all, and requires for the people whose duties are confided to it. Consequently it not in any way alienate the exercise of its rights. On the contrary, it is determined to maintain inviolably those rights that belong to Republic, with all the dignity that it now

ness, and with all the means at its disposal. From this his Excellency the United States Minister ought to conclude that my government has never thought: and does not think to-day of interfering with the rights of the citizens of North America, where Republic is at present the course; and to give him a pledge of the good intentions which ought to subsist between these two Republics, I must inform him that the attitude made with his countrymen in reference to the transit of mail and goods—that of St. Louis,

because the transit has not been opened at the time stipulated, the company being seriously unable to fulfil its engagements, and as that company has raised some litigious questions, my government has sent General *az* to Washington, that he may there obtain triumph of that principle of justice from which my government has never departed. I give the honor to be your Excellency's a very able servant, **RUSALDO CORTEZ,**  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

The last news from Central America has excited the attention of the governments and the public towards one of the highest interests of the world's commerce, and at the same time one of the greatest questions of international law. We should say in advance that in all probability this news is much exaggerated, and that the

accepted. One journal goes so far as to say its truth. We believe that the whole of news is not true, but that still there is nothing of truth in it. We do not believe that the United States government has placed the Central America republic under a menace entirely unauthorized, imposing on them the revocation of treaties to which, in the full plenitude of their independence, they have consented. But we readily believe that Walker is

...a resumption of his odious brigandage, repressed once without the audacity of the pillibusters, whose chief he is, being there discouraged. Evidently that is the whole point, for so far. That is not enough, thank you, to menace seriously the existence of independent republics that have already striven bravely and victoriously against these bandits, and that will know how to expel them from their territory if the struggle be renewed. It is enough, nevertheless, to cause the

ernments of civilized nations to hold them  
ers warned, and to prepare, if need be, to  
tect interests which are those of civiliza-  
e. We think it right, therefore, to explain  
question in the point of view of the inter-  
national relations which it affects and interests.  
ere certainly is nothing more grave. It is  
reat principle of international law and gen-  
interest that all roads through which the  
commerce of the world passes should be free  
neutral. If a single State could at its

sure open or close the road of universal commerce, what security, what guarantee, will there be any longer for nations and for individuals? Nicaragua is certainly the route to the commerce of the world. It is towards Central America—towards the opening of a great interoceanic canal—towards the establishment of important railroads on that point—that eyes and hopes of European commerce have been a long time turned.

Our new relations with China and the Far

—the necessity of modern societies to  
find distinct points more and more near in the  
interest of progress and of general prosperity—  
one on Nicaragua the duty of opening, as  
far as possible, a rapid way of communication  
between the Atlantic and Pacific; to the four  
millions of tons that are annually forced to take  
the long and expensive route of Cape Horn,  
that great interest will not be satisfied un-  
less the neutrality of the States through which  
the important transit is to be effected is recog-

and written in the modern public law, the passage between the two oceans pass the hands of the United States, and then the world is delivered up to the arbitrariness, the violence, the systematic exclusivism, of those malicious Yankees, who will substitute their avidity for good faith, their violence for equity, and the law of force for the law of nations. The United States have their eyes turned toward Central America. They have not dared to attack it, because they know very well that the

**MEDICAL.**

**W. ROBACK'S**

**EXPERIENCE**

**SCANDINAVIAN**

**PHARMACY.**

**SCANDINAVIAN**

**PHARMACY.**

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**PHARMACY.**

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**JOHN FLECK,**

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**Cutter.**

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**J. ALLEN, D. EN.** Graduate of New Orleans, would like to see the citizens of Louisiana divided into two classes—those who are going to live here and those who are going to leave. He has been teaching his profession in its various

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Fresh Peaches;  
 do Tomatoes;  
 do Strawberries;  
 Apples, &c., in store and for sale by  
**NOAK & BURRILL.**

20,000 Eli Set Cigars;  
 15,000 Indian do;  
 15,000 Cuban do;  
 Just received per steamer and for sale by  
 oct19 **NOAK & BURRILL.**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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South side Market st., bet. Third and Fourth,  
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Preserves.—  
Just received and for sale by  
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